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P. M. BEATTY, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
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THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue (in America)

is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CON-

TINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION." The

American election is infinitely more impor-

tant to Englishmen than their own internal

politics just at this juncture. * * * The re-

sult of the American election will help to de-

termine many important issues in Great Britain."

—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as

the most important plank in any platform

after the Union must and shall be pre-

served."—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the

prosperity of America is mainly due to her

system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that sys-

tem of protective duties which looks to the

promotion and development of American in-

dustry and to the preservation of the highest

possible scale of wages for the American work-

man."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he

cannot make provisions in his days of vigor

for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness

of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot

be reduced except with the consent and the

votes of the American laborer himself. The

appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the

American market for our American producers

and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apoth-

ecary the scale of the services of the men

who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Har-

rison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican

party has been unable to protect your race?"

Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I

thank God I have never been a Republican."

—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition

Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our

country."—Senator Colquitt and Representa-

tive Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is be-

cause he did not serve long enough, and can

he be heard to complain if he gets a just rate,

equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the re-

mainder of the relief necessary to his support,

he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to

accept the charity of the local authorities."

—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee

on invalid pensions, in his report on the de-

pendent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain

knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irish-

man when he emigrates to America and

votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times,

July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the

United States depends the greater share of

English prosperity for a good many years to

come. As the British History Review re-

iterates, 'We venture to assert that England

will reap the largest share of any advantages

that may arise from the adoption of the ideas

now advocated by the free-trade party in the

United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indian-

apolis papers a good overcoat advertised for

\$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that

wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin

Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the

market price is so low that the man or the

woman who makes an article cannot get a fair

living out of the making of it, it is too low."—

Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the

Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to ad-

vance the cause of free trade than any Prime

Minister of England has ever done."—London

Spectator.

"We (the capitalists) can control the work-

ingman only so long as he eats up to-day what

he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr.

Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that

whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum,

at Atlanta.

OUR belligerent President was not as mad

as he pretended to be. No man goes fishing

in his war-paint.

THE President baited his hook with retali-

ation, set it for gudgeons, and then went off

to angle for trout.

THE President ought to take some better

security for his \$10,000 than the promise of

the Democratic managers that he shall be re-

elected. He will need that money after next

March to set himself up in business at another

stand.

NO DEMOCRATIC paper has attempted a de-

fense of Mr. Thurman's shameless garbling

and misrepresentation of John Quincy Adams

on the tariff question. A common cross-

roads demagogue should be ashamed of such

a trick.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, addressing a Demo-

cratic audience in Chicago, said: "How does

the tariff benefit the workmen? We have

had the tariff for more than twenty years,

and how many workmen live in the palaces

we read about? A large number of the

prosperous and wealthy manufacturers of to-day were working at day's wages twenty-five or thirty years ago. Some of them live in fine houses, and very many in comfortable homes. The ranks of capitalists are constantly recruited from the ranks of workmen. In no other country in the world is this as true as in the United States, and never was it so true as under a protective tariff. Mr. Mills is an ignoramus or a demagogue, or most likely both.

MR. BYNUM AND LABORING MEN.

Mr. Bynum poses as "the laboring man's friend" much as Senator Voorhees does the soldier's friend. One claim is as well founded as the other, and both begin and end in demagogism. When Mr. Bynum ran for Congress he made a special appeal for the votes of laboring men, and received a considerable number, because they believed he stood for their interests and correctly represented their cause. In his speech in the House in support of the Mills bill, delivered April 25, 1888, Mr. Bynum said:

"Labor is as much a commodity, selling in the market, as the materials to be worked up. If labor is a commodity, selling in the market, its price is regulated solely by supply and demand."

Again, on page 8, he says:

"American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand."

These expressions are insulting and untrue. They treat labor as a mere merchantable commodity and the laborer himself as a chattel. Now, the one thing the laboring man fights for is the question of his wages. He insists that he is entitled to as much right to determine the amount of his wages as his employer. He denies that his wages are governed by the law of supply and demand. He insists that he is worth a certain sum to himself, to his family and to his employer, and that he should receive this amount, whether times are good or bad, and whether the supply is great or small; and who will say he is not right? For this principle of determining and maintaining this question of wages, he organizes and he strikes. The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carrol D. Wright, in his third annual report, issued last December, on page 17, shows that in 1886 strikes occurred in 22,304 manufacturing establishments in this country, and that the cause in 13,595 of them was the question of wages. If the Commissioner had carried his investigation further in these 13,595 cases, it would have been shown that the strikes only occurred where the employer insisted that the wages of the men employed in his factory were subject to the law of supply and demand, and were to be fixed by him, irrespective of any other opinions. On the contrary, strikes seldom occur where the question of wages is made a matter of mutual agreement and understanding between the employer and employee, because in that case employers generally accede to reasonable demands.

Mr. Bynum announces to every wage-worker in Indianapolis and the Seventh congressional district that his wages "is as much a commodity, selling in the market as the materials to be worked up." This is the position which this so-called friend of the laboring man takes in a set speech, carefully prepared and delivered in Congress. We venture the assertion that there is not a laboring man employed in any of our leading manufacturing establishments who will say that the amount of his wages is fixed by any such a heartless rule as Mr. Bynum here states. We further assert that there is not an organization of laboring men in this city that would permit such a rule to be applied in fixing the scale of wages of its members in any manufacturing establishment in this city. Mr. Bynum's opinion outrages the laboring man's rights. It is only another convincing reason that no free-trader is the true friend of the wage-worker. The position of the Republican party is to protect American labor, to maintain the high standard of wages, and not to suffer it to be broken down. In other words, to protect the American laborer in all his rights.

Mr. Bynum further says: "American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand." This is another of the absurd statements furnished us by free-traders. Mr. Bynum would have us believe that the wage-worker of Indianapolis is a miserable, degraded, half-starved individual, without money or credit, and supported four months in the year by his wife taking in washing. He would have us believe that our laboring men were being systematically robbed by the rich manufacturer, and that their only hope is in the adoption of his free-trade ideas.

In the March (1888) Consular Report No. 91, page 651, Mr. James Henry Smith, commercial agent of the government, thus describes the condition of the workmen of Germany:

"The wages of the working people remain about the same; it fact, they are so low they could not well be much lower. As it is, the laboring population of the empire have a constant battle to wage against want and misery. Hardly any man of family is able to earn enough to support his family in the simplest manner without being aided by his wife in some way. They eat the plainest food, and dwell in forbidding-looking, overcrowded tenements. Meats in some parts of the empire is a luxury obtained but once or twice a week. Long hours of labor, scanty fare, and poor compensation is the rule among them. Black bread and potatoes make up the chief diet of many of them. They cannot live with any decency on the wages they get."

On page 653 he says:

"The great mass of workmen, it may be said, make from \$2 to \$6 a week. The average is 600 marks (\$142) a year."

Also on page 656:

"In view of this slight disproportion between the wages of the industrious worker and the amount required to provide for a pauper, the American people are not far from right in denouncing the labor of Europe 'pauper labor.' I cannot understand for the life of me how the great mass of the people of Germany live on the small wages and salaries they get. Ordinary food is not as abundant, and is dearer in some respects here than in the United States. The poor man in Germany does not begin to have the bill of fare that the American of a similar station in life enjoys."

Yet the condition of workmen in Germany has improved since the adoption of a protective tariff in 1879, and is continuing to improve, though slowly. It will take time for the benefits of protection to make themselves fully felt. Yet, in the face of these

facts, our free-trade Congressmen stands upon the floor of Congress and says "American labor is carrying upon its back burdens which the labor of no other country could stand." Can anything be further from the truth?

If the workmen vote for Mr. Bynum, and allow him to force upon this country his free-trade policy, it will not be long until we can truthfully apply this statement to their condition. Under free trade their wages "will be a commodity selling in the market as the materials to be worked up." Mr. Bynum is a false friend of the laboring man.

The following elegant extract is from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

"Joe Blackburn took Senator Hale, of Maine, by the back of the neck and the slack of the pantaloons yesterday and dusted the floor of the Senate chamber with him. Of course it will be understood that all this was within parliamentary bounds and that the shaking was done in an oratorical contest, which so paralyzed Senator Hale that our Kentucky Senator did all the talking."

The reference is to Senator Blackburn's attempt to reply to a speech of Senator Hale's on the President's sham civil-service reform policy, in which the Kentucky Senator charged Senator Hale with raising "a mud-slinging committee" and "starting out to find this administration responsible for inconsistencies in the execution of the greatest and grandest political abortion in his (Blackburn's) judgment that ever afflicted or cursed a people in the shape of a civil-service law."

He referred to Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, as "a tramp," and made other reckless assertions "upon his responsibility as a Senator and a man." It was this that excited the Courier-Journal's eulogy. It is a kind of statesmanship that "Joe" Blackburn is very strong in. The C.-J. forgot to mention, however, that Senator Hale answered his tirade in a few brief remarks that left very little of him.

A MAN is not necessarily an object of contempt and execration because he happens to be born outside of the United States. He may be a very respectable person even if born in Italy. For the information of the Journal we will mention the fact that this country was discovered by an Italian named Christopher Columbus, and that reputable historians say that he was quite a decent man. There was a fellow called Rhenzi, who was born in Italy, and made quite a reputation as an Italian. Some Americans admired him so much that they put his speeches in our school readers, and the children actually read the words of this "dago" to this day.—Sentinel.

Possibly this is smart, but it is not to the point. The present question is not whether Italy ever produced any great or good man, but whether the importation of Italian contract labor into Indianapolis in violation of law and of the rights of home labor can be defended; and, further, whether the naturalization of these aliens by dozens and scores, with a view to voting them before they obtain a residence, can be justified. Let the Sentinel address itself to these points. Do you approve the importation of contract foreign laborers to do work that could and would be done by home labor? Do you justify the naturalization of these droves of Italians? Yes or no.

GOVERNOR FORAKER's few remarks, made at Richmond, concerning Mr. Cleveland's system of civil-service reform deserve repetition. Of the President's appointments, Mr. Foraker said:

"He has appointed to office 137 men who have been indicted and convicted of crime. Two of them were murderers, five of them were duellists, seven of them were forgers, three of them were rioters, a number of them were keepers of houses of ill-fame, a number of them had committed frauds on the revenue service, a number of them had been guilty of petty larceny, one of them had been in the workhouse for stealing a dog, a number of them had been convicted of robbing mails and postoffices, and one of them was appointed to take charge of a postoffice while yet in jail for having robbed it. Almost every crime known to the law is named in the list of crimes committed by these appointees."

This speech was made a week ago and widely published, but no comments on this portion of it have yet been made by those eminent editors who supported Mr. Cleveland four years ago because of his reform promises, and are supporting him now apparently because he has not kept the promises.

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OVER \$100,000 has been contributed to the Democratic campaign fund by the President and other prominent Democrats, and Col. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, has, it is said, been chosen by the committee to superintend the distribution of funds for the South. If this is so, it means that the money is to be used to influence the election in this State by colonizing voters in southern Indiana. The Democrats have no occasion to use a dollar of money in the South. The talk about Mr. Watterson superintending the distribution of funds for that section is all bosh. No funds will be distributed there. The South is solid and safe without the use of money. But Indiana is not, and we have reason to believe from other information that the Democrats are preparing to invade the State from the South. Our friends along the border must be on the alert.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of yesterday says:

"The Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana, was in the city yesterday, on his way home from the New York Chautauque, where he lectured last Sunday, and, being asked whether he had heard any news of a political nature while in Western New York, he admitted that he had, and it was very significant. The Republicans claim, with absolute confidence, a gain of 500 to the county in western New York for Harrison, over the Blaine vote, and 2,000 gain in Buffalo."

Buffalo, it will be remembered, was the former residence of G. Cleveland, present incumbent of the presidency. The city and county went against him in 1884, but will give a much larger majority against him this year.

THE rumor that the Sentinel had passed into the hands of the third-party Prohibitionists is not confirmed. It is understood that the report had its origin in the fact that the Democratic managers are finding the third-party campaign expenses heavier than expected, and are casting about for relief. It is believed, however, that they will retain the Sentinel in their own hands, for the present, at least.

THE San Francisco Chronicle says the Democrats of the coast do not like the St. Louis platform because of its failure to take any positive stand against the Chinese and its

mild declaration that the matter was settled by the treaty made with China by Bayard and Cleveland; whereas this treaty, as they all know, settles it by making the opportunities for the Chinese to enter the United States about tenfold better than they are at present. Wise Democratic organs dropped the Chinese question in haste, some time ago, when they saw that it was likely to burn their own fingers; only the foolish newspapers not in the confidence of the party managers continue to refer to it.

AN Indianapolis correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal gives a glowing account of Democratic prospects in this State. Among the hopeful features of the situation, from a Democratic standpoint, he says "the Prohibition movement ranks first in numbers and importance." Its strength is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 votes, of which he says the "pale-faced young gentlemen who officiate as secretaries" informs him that "eighty per cent. of the recruits will come from the Republicans." We call attention to these expressions, not because of their value, but to show how harmoniously the third-party Prohibitionists and the Democracy are working together in this State.

SPEAKING of the alleged hatred of the Democratic party for monopolies—a subject, by the way, on which the organs of that party have touched lightly since Col. Baron Scott and others of his kind became the President's chief advisers—speaking of this antipathy to capitalists who oppress the people, Secretary of the Navy Whitney and Oliver Payne, both of the Standard Oil Company, have each contributed \$10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. Senator Payne has not yet been heard from, but his contribution will doubtless go to swell the sum which, according to Democratic representations, is to help "down" monopolies.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND finds it an "interesting and consoling" reflection "that in the midst of political turmoil, in the feverish anxiety of the marts of trade and in the rush and hurry of financial operations, our agriculturists pursue the even tenor of their way at all times." These noble sentiments, which, by the way, suggest the beautiful literary style and poetic thought of Mr. Bill Nye, deserve to be framed and hung by admiring friends in juxtaposition with that other original utterance made some time since, and which assures the public that "the soil remains in its place."

THE President's agility in flopping from one side to another of the fisheries question suggests his fitness for a part in those pleasing household entertainments which consist in dramatic representations of the characters in juvenile literature.

In the role of:

"Jack be nimble,
Jack jump over the candlestick,"

Mr. Cleveland would undoubtedly make a great hit.

THE New York Republican platform declares that "in view of recent revelations, showing the abuse of our naturalization and immigration laws, we desire and urge a thorough revision of said laws, in order that our country and fellow-citizens may be protected from the pauper and criminal classes of other countries." This is right. America must be protected against the pauper and criminal classes of other countries, as well as against the products of pauper labor.

GENERAL BUTLER will make a few remarks on political topics in Boston to-morrow evening. He announces that he will neither advocate nor oppose the election of any particular candidate; but as one of the subjects advertised for discussion is the tariff, and as Benjamin is known to favor the protective system, it will not be really necessary for him to name the candidate he favors. Everyone will know that the letters of his name spell Harrison.

THE trouncings recently administered to Mr. Bynum in the House and the repeated exposures of his prevarications have left him in bad shape. It was like him to charge Republicans with changing the record, and then slip around and change the report of his own speech. A dispatch says that "when Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, got through with him he looked very sheepish." He probably looked more like a dog caught killing sheep.

CHAIRMAN BRICE is said to have expressed a fear that a public knowledge of the fact that Cleveland has contributed \$10,000 to his party's campaign fund will cause him to be regarded as a "boodle" candidate. Well, isn't he a boodle candidate? The number of monopolists, "railroad kings" and "coal barons" among his chief supporters indicates that much without his contribution.

THE Journal is the only paper in the city that has said a word against the outrage on home labor by the illegal importation of unnaturalized Italians. It is entirely consistent for the organs of free trade in the products of pauper labor to favor the importation of pauper labor itself. Their wholesale naturalization for voting purposes adds insult to injury.

THE persons who have been expecting Secretary Bayard to hand in his resignation on account of the snub administered to him by President Cleveland in that fisheries message are likely to be disappointed. The Secretary is evidently not sensitive, and doesn't mind a slap of that kind.

AFTER the experience of one of their number, Knox county farmers would probably prefer to take their chances with the White Caps rather than with the Governor and his staff. The White Caps have never been known to rob a watermelon patch.

PERHAPS that \$10,000 was a contingent fee, so to speak—the money not to be paid over until the goods are delivered in the shape of a certificate of re-election. In that event Mr. Cleveland will not be out of pocket when November comes.

THE valor of the commander-in-chief of the Indiana militia has never been tested in actual service against the enemies of the

State since his appointment by Governor Gray, but it is understood that in the raid on farmer Setzer's watermelon patch he occupied a position well to the front.

HON. WILL CUMBACK is very felicitous in his utterances concerning General Harrison. He tells a Chautauque interviewer that "the harder the character of the Republican presidential candidate is rubbed the more it shines."

The annual session of the "National Council of the Daughters of Liberty," which was held in Pennsylvania this week, was called to order and presided over by a man. The Daughters of Liberty seem not to have reached that degree of enfranchisement from male domination which it is the ambition of most advanced sisterhoods to occupy.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What is the Cobden Club? Where can I obtain a copy of the Mills bill?

KEMPTON, IND.

The Cobden Club is an organization of British noblemen and members of Parliament formed a number of years ago for the purpose of promoting and extending free trade. It has a number of American members, including Speaker Carlisle and other prominent Democrats. You can probably obtain a copy of the Mills bill by writing to our member of Congress.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

AT Springfield, Ill., thirty-eight Irish voters, formerly Democrats, appeared in a body and joined the Irish-American Tariff Association.

EX-SCHOOL COMMISSIONER LAWRENCE G. GOULDING, an influential Irishman of New York, has declared in favor of the Republican gospel.